THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 17. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861. VOL. II.

THE MOUNTAINEER
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—North-West Room of COUNCIL HOUSE, in the Basement Story.

JAMES FERGUSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: $6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

(Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.)

One Square, each insertion - - - - $1 00
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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE EAST.

BY TELEGRAPHIC PONY.

THROUGH the kindness of a few gentlemanly friends, we are enabled to present our readers with the following items of affairs as they have been transpiring in what is called the Eastern world. We are not peculiarly attached to the smell of gunpowder, though we may be "militarily" inclined; but cannot avoid the simple suggestion—pitch in, if you feel well in so doing. Let it be remembered however we would add, that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. There is a future!

The news we have not taken the liberty of culling, but give it to our readers as we receive it by the despatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

It is understood that prominent members of the diplomatic corps have advised this Government in reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to that effect. The Government, however, has not yet replied.

Returns are daily received at the proper offices from South Carolina, post-masters stating that business is progressing as heretofore, including the honoring of contractors' orders for pay and purchase [illegible] duty to-day in honor [illegible] anniversary of the battle of New [illegible]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.

The legislature assembled to-day. The Governor's message recommends that the question for calling a convention be left to the people, and says the remedy for the present evils exists only in constitutional amendments; if refusal thereof, Tennessee should maintain her equality in, or independence out, the Union. He recommends the organization of militia and purchase of arms, leaves bank suspension penalties to the discretion of the legislature.

It is reported that Hon. S. S. Stanton and John H. Savage have left for Kentucky to fight a duel.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.

The immediate secessionists have carried the city in the election to-day.

The British steamer Vallerius, from Vera Cruz, bound for Pensacola, touched at southwest port to-day and reported the following important intelligence. Miramon was completely routed on the 22d, and on Christmas day the Liberals occupied the City of Mexico. Puebla had also capitulated. The City of Mexico was tranquil.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

The House, to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution to appoint a committee with instructions to report a bill for a State Convention. Anti-coercion resolutions have been introduced into both Houses.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

A special session of the legislature commenced to-day, all the members are present, nothing of importance was done to-day. The bill to arm the State comes up to-morrow, and will probably pass. The question of calling a State Convention will come up under the special order for Wednesday. It will probably pass both houses. The excitement here has somewhat subsided. The purpose to resist all aggressions on Southern rights is firm.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 7th.

The convention met at noon. Mr. Phillips, secessionist, was made the temporary chairman, and Horn, temporary secretary. Delegations from all the counties were present. Mr. Brooks was elected permanent president over Mr. Phillips by majority, and Mr. Fowler, secessionist, elected secretary. The convention was very quiet.

ELLIOTSVILLE, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns are being fired now in commemoration of the forty sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and in honor of Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter. A large caucus of citizens irrespective of party are in attendance. A large banner inscribed with the following Jacksonian sentiment, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," has been floating across the street connecting the Democrat and Republican [illegible] offices. The union sentiment is universal. Military companies are in attendance.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8.

A national salute was fired at noon today in honor of General Jackson's firmness in resisting nullification in 1832, and Major Anderson's heroic conduct in resisting it in 1860. It was gotten up by citizens irrespective of party.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

A detachment from the troops stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, are to sail for Florida on Wednesday next. A small company of marines from the Charleston Navy Yard have been ordered south.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

An Englishman named John Williams died from starvation in Madison Street yesterday. His three children were found nearly dead with small pox and his wife nearly exhausted.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8.

Lieut. Chapman and Master Mills, of the ship Brooklyn, have resigned.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 8.

A desperate fight occurred last night, at a ball in Apollo Hall, in this city, in which two brothers, John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, were killed, and Solomon Guberts, a bystander, shot in the thigh and severely wounded. A feud had existed between the brothers for some time. They met last night at the ball; after some words both drew knives and revolvers, each fired six shots and then closed and used their knives when Robert fell; Paul walked away some distance and also fell. Both died in a short time, each having several wounds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Commander Shubrick, who has just arrived from Charleston, states that the greatest anxiety and terror prevails, re-enhanced by every fresh report of movements at the North. It is believed that a revolution of feeling against the disunionists must soon take place, unless Georgia speedily adopts a course to inforce new life into the secession movement and give the already wavering people a new accession of courage. The correspondence between the South Confederacy Commissioners and President Buchanan appears in the Charleston papers of Saturday last, having been submitted to the convention in secret session; it consists of three letters, the first is dated December 29th from the Commissioners to the President, in which they demand a preliminary to all negociations, in the disapproval, by the President, of the act of Major Anderson in seizing Fort Sumpter; the second is dated December 30th from the President, in which while admitting that Major Anderson acted without express orders, yet he refuses to repudiate the act; and the third is dated Jan. 1st, in which the Commissioners attempt to refute the allegation of the President's letter in which he justifies Major Anderson's conduct. This last letter the President returned to the Commissioners with the following endorsement on the back—This paper presented to the President is of such a character that he declines to receive it.

The first movement of Mr. Holt, of the War Department, was to reinstate Col. Young, as inspector of ordnance, a gentleman of acknowledged ability, removed by Floyd for political reasons. Numbers of Floyd's set of appointments will be removed for more trusty officers. The million bonds, offered by the trustees, to find security for Russell will not be accepted. He is still in jail.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Mr. Walsh as secretary of Legation to Paris, and a number of unimportant post masters. The nomination of Wm. McIntyre, as collector at Charleston, went to the committee of finance, no one asked for immediate action on it.

The delegation from Mississippi called on Secretary Thompson yesterday and desired to know his position in the Cabinet and his views on the subject of enforcement. He promptly pledged himself to resign if a single soldier is ordered South, with his knowledge; if done without such knowledge he will resign when the fact is ascertained, on two grounds, first, because it would be a violation of good faith; second, because of the act itself—this was considered satisfactory.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7.

A majority of the delegates in caucus assembled this morning adopted resolutions requesting the President of the Convention to appoint a committee to draft an ordinance of secession on the part of Mississippi. The Government has ordered the artillery to prepare ball cartridges. The delegates to the convention are unanimous for secession.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.

A company of light infantry has just arrived here from Carlisle Barracks.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

The *Enquirer* has a long letter from Gov. Wise; his leading positions are for an immediate call of a State Convention, a complete resumption by the convention of all such powers hitherto delegated to the general government as may be necessary for state protection, especially the possession of the forts, &c. Having done so, the state shall not declare herself out of the Union, but suspend all relations with the offending states till they shall accede to such ultimatum as shall be submitted to the convention. Gov. Letcher's message, alluding to the condition of the country, says, "all are now said feel that danger is imminent, and all the patriots are exerting themselves to save us from impending perils." He reviews his proposition in his last message for a convention of all the states, and says "it is monstrous to see a government like ours destroyed merely because men cannot agree about a domestic institution. It becomes our state to be mindful of her own interests; disruption is inevitable, and if two confederations are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we attach to either." He condemned the hasty action of S. C., which has taken her southern sisters by surprise. He would make no special reference to her course, had he not been invited to do so by her executive in uncalled-for reference to Virginia. The free states were responsible for the present condition of affairs, and if the Union is dissolved, upon them rests the solemn responsibility.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Post* says: "Apprehension of an attack on the capitol are greatly diminished. A military company of several hundred Baltimoreans it is said, have declared their willingness to escort Lincoln safely to the White House. The Mississippi delegation yesterday urged Secretary Thompson to withdraw from the cabinet when his state secedes. He will probably yield, though inclined to hold until the 4th of March. Seceding congressmen are discussing the question whether they shall telegraph to their State Conventions, to let the ordinance of secession take effect on the 4th of March. The object is to block the government appropriations, especially the army bill.

The committee of 33 to-day, had under consideration Henry W. Davis' amendment to the fugitive slave law. An amendment was offered by Mr. Washburn, of Wis., guaranteeing the trial by jury, in the state where the fugitive was seized, which was defeated. Mr. Davis' amendment was then adopted, guaranteeing a trial by jury in the states from which the fugitive escapes.

The Senate in executive session to-day referred the nomination of McIntyre to the committee on commerce.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.

Nothing of real importance transpired in the Senate or House yesterday.

WELDON, N. C., Jan. 5.

A dreadful murder has just been discovered. A man of wealth and standing has just been murdered by his slaves. The name of the gentleman is Lucius W[illegible] ruff, of Northampton co. He was killed in a most barbarous manner, accompanied by the most horrible tortures. The negroes have been arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The Border State committee's plan of adjustment appears to have at first met with considerable favor, and was thought likely that the President would commend it to the attention of Congress, but the caucus of the Representatives, after a full and free discussion upon the merits of the border state programme, decided adversely to any and all compromises whatever, and agree simply to press forward the regular business of the session and then adjourn *sine die*.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7.

(*Via Fort Kearney, Jan. 9th.*)

The Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the convention. A resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense. The following standing committees were appointed: on federal jurisdiction, on property in Mississippi, on postal affairs, on state constitution, and on naval and military affairs; also on the formation of a Southern confederacy, to report by ordinance or otherwise. A resolution was adopted inviting the judges of the high and circuit courts to seats. Much of the day occupied in discussion of the power of the convention to amend the constitution of the state. A dispatch was read announcing the determination of Ga., to secede immediately. The convention adjourned till to-morrow, when the committee on the secession ordinance will report. The excitement is intense. The galleries were full of ladies. The committee on the ordinance of secession is now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety is increasing.

JACKSON, Jan. 8.

The ordinance for immediate state secession was unanimously agreed upon in committee of 15, and will pass the convention in secret session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Secretary Thompson to-day resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that after the order to reinforce Maj. Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of Dec., there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered south without the subject being considered and decided on in the cabinet at the cabinet meeting on the 2nd of January. The matter was again debated but not determined, notwithstanding these facts the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary Thompson, sent 250 troops on the Star of the West, to reinforce Maj. Anderson. Not learning this until this morning, he forthwith resigned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8.

Mr. Calhoun, Commissioner from S. C., addressed the convention. His speech was well received. Dispatches to the governor from Virginia, Florida and Miss., were read to the convention, which created enthusiasm. A committee of 13 was appointed to consider and report the necessity of action by a secret session by a large majority. The seats of the two secession delegates from Shelby co., were contested.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

The steamer Joseph Whitney, of the Savannah Line, Capt. Loveland, has been chartered by the government to convey troops and munitions of war from this point to Fort Tortugas, near Key West. She sails on Thursday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The steamer Palestine arrived at 5 p.m. The political crisis in America is regarded as more serious in England. The *Times* in a leader thinks it quite possible that the problem of a democratic republic may be solved by an overthrow in a few days in a spirit of selfishness and short-sightedness.

Italian affairs are unchanged. It is reported that the French fleet is about to quit Gaeta. It is rumored on the contrary in Paris that Russia and France agreed to support Francis II., in resistance till spring. Great demoralization is reported in the besieged army at Gaeta.

It is stated that a decree was preparing at Naples, ordering an extraordinary levy of men between 18 and 55 years old.

Placards are posted in Rome bearing the arms of Victor Emanuel, and the words, "We desire annexation to Sardinia." They were surrounded by crowds—no arrests.

The city of Naples was about to give a grand ball to the army.

The circular of Mr. Schmerling, declaring the new Austrian reforms, is published; its provisions generally are very liberal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Rumors of an attack on the steamer Star of the West in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Major Anderson, are rife, everywhere creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report. An adjourned meeting of the republican caucus is subject to the call of the chairman. The resolutions of the border state committee will then be the subject for discussion.

The report that orders have been issued by the British Government, to the consuls of the ports of the seceding states to refuse certificates of clearances to English vessels, is denied, and it is added that Mr. Bunch, British consul at Charleston, recognizes the de facto government by granting [illegible] to the out-going Vessels of that nation. As to whether congressmen from the seceding states will remain here after the declaration acts are passed, will depend upon the action of the several conventions; agents are here from Southern States, and continue to arrive for the purchase of arms. The government has for the present refused to sell any to the states or private parties. One from Mississippi starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Private letters from the best sources in Charleston, dated on Saturday, express the greatest distrust as to events, and fear that blood may flow at any moment. Many families are moving from the city under these apprehensions. The most sagacious leaders have lost their power and are at the mercy of an excited and exacting populace.

Lars Anderson, of Cincinnatti, brother of the major, has just returned from Charleston, after the first interview with his brother. The surveillance was not continued and he had free communication with him. The major considers his position entirely secure, and is fairly supplied with provisions and other necessaries, except coal and wood, for military purposes, in case that extremity should be reached. He is in good spirits, and hopes that reason will operate upon the misguided people before long.

Mr. Holt transacts his important business at Gen. Scott's office as a precaution against the leading men in the war department, and in consequence of a distinct intimation given by Mr. Miles of the S. C. delegation to the President, that they had means of knowing when reinforcements were ordered, if at all.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

There seems to be a mistake or misapprehension somewhere. It is denied by gentlemen very intimately related to the administration that the recruits to Fort Sumpter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President, and further, that the subject was discussed in the cabinet, and that acting Secretary of War, Holt, as well as some other members of the cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the President that the recruits should not be sent. The war department is in possession of information that the government of S. C. has forbidden the U. S. Sub-treasurer at Charleston from paying the drafts of the paymaster in favor of Major Anderson and his command, and the sub-treasury has refused accordingly.

Half a million of dollars is daily expected from New York by the treasury department.

Commodore Monty says that the long passage of the Levant, does not in his judgment, justify the supposition of her loss. He gives the reasons for his belief.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9th.

The committee of the House of delegates, having in charge the subject of a convention, have prepared a bill which they will report to-morrow, and they have fixed upon the 18th of February for the meeting of the convention, and the 7th for the meeting of delegates. The question of additional military force for the purpose of defense, has been referred to a committee. A resolution proposing to appropriate ten millions of dollars for that purpose has also been referred. The general opinion is that Virginia will secede about the 20th of February; in the meantime such preparations will be made as will be necessary to repel any aggression.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8.

The schooner S. W. Luthwell, of Staten Island, has been seized for violation of the Virginia inspection laws. It is reported that active measures are in progress for the defense of the fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ST. LOUIS EVENING NEWS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 9.

Thos. Johnson's riot act was made the special order in the Senate for this afternoon.

Mr. Parsons introduced his free negro bill in the Senate. This morning Mr. Churchill's State Convention bill was amended so as to have delegates elected from senatorial districts.

(*Via Fort Kearney, Jan. 10.*)

ALBANY, Jan. 9.

The *Evening Journal* to-night announces officially Mr. Seward's acceptance as Secretary of State under Lincoln's administration. It says that the department was tendered to Mr. Seward early in December last; and, after consultation with friends on whose affection and judgment he is accustomed to rely, he accepted the position. The *Journal* closes its announcement as follows, and with the remark that on no former occasion has a President offered, or a Secretary accepted, that department in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and honorable to both. We dismiss the subject, not, however, without putting on record the prediction that President and Premier will so discharge their duties, amid all the difficulties that surround them, as to preserve the blessings of union and to deserve and receive the homage of their countrymen.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9.

The convention passed the ordinance for immediate secession by a vote 84 to 15. All prominent places are illuminated, cannons are being fired, and fireworks displayed generally. The delegations from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to take seats in the convention. The efforts to postpone action were voted down; the fifteen opposing voters will sign the ordinance to-morrow, making it unanimous. The capital is full of intense excitement.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.

A company of marines, numbering forty muskets, under Lieut. Howell, came on a special train from Washington this morning, and took possession of Fort McHenry, and raised the stars and stripes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.

The troops from Fort Leavenworth, numbering 200 men, 28 officers, and 127 horses, en route for Fort McHenry arrived this evening and leave to-night via Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stratton asked leave to present a memorial from the citizens of Princeton on the subject of national affairs, containing practical suggestions. Mr. Bennett objected. The speaker laid before the House a message from the President. He says at the opening of the session, he called attention to the dangers of the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and save it from the perils in which it is needlessly and unfortunately placed. It is not necessary to repeat this opinion and recommendation. His opinions there expressed remains unchanged. He regrets to say that matters, instead of becoming better, are still worse, and hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says there is no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property as far as possible under existing laws. His duty is to execute and to make the laws; the right and duty to use military and naval force against those who illegally assail the federal government, are clear and indisputable; but the present state of things was beyond executive control. We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommended to Congress to act in the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war, remove the grievances that might lead to war, and restore peace to the country; on them rests the responsibility. After enlarging the blessings conferred by union, he says, "Should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in Southern as in Northern States. The secession movement is chiefly made on an apprehension as to the sentiments of a majority of several of the Northern States; let the question be transferred from the political assembly to the ballot box, the people will redeem the grievances. In Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into the assumption that there is no other alternative. Let us have reflection. Would that South Carolina reflected. He appeals to Congress to say in their midst, the union shall and must be preserved by all constitutional means. He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action, with a view of peace.

A division on the line of 36 deg. 30 min, is suggested as calculated to produce an adjustment. It was an imputation on members to say they will hesitate a moment; the danger is on us. In several of the States, forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution. He states reasons why he had refrained from sending troops to Charleston Harbor, believing this would have furnished the pretext, if not the provocation, on the part of South Carolina for aggression. Referring to Major Anderson, he says that officer could not before he left Fort Moultrie have held that post forty-eight or sixty hours; he had warned his countrymen of its danger. He felt that the duty was faithfully, but imperfectly performed. He was conscious he meant well for his country.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. On the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill, the committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill. On motion of Mr. Leake, the special committee on the President's special message were instructed to inquire whether any arms have recently been removed from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburg; and if so, by whose authority, and for what reasons. The resolution was amended so as to extend the inquiry as to the removal of arms from all arsenals. Mr. Morris, of Pa., presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia, signed by men of all parties in favor of Mr. Crittenden's compromise. Referred to the committee of 33. Adjourned.

SENATE.—A message from the President was received:—"Mr. Seward presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of steam postal service between San Francisco and China. Referred to the committee on post offices and post roads. Mr. Seward also presented a memorial, signed by the most prominent citizens of New York City concerning the present state and future happiness of the Union. Mr. Seward got the floor to express his views on the President's Message. Mr. Clark presented resolutions which he said he should offer as an amendment to the resolutions of the senator from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, when they came up as follows:—Resolved that the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and protection of all material interests of the country, that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and our release from our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromise, or concessions. Resolved that all attempts to dissolve the Union or overthrow the Constitution, with the expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous and illusory, and in the opinion of the Senate no reconstruction is practicable, and therefore to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of the government. The resolutions were ordered to be printed. Mr. Hunter asked that the resolutions offered by him be made the special order for Friday. Mr. Yulee presented a bill to adjust present difficulties between States, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Slidell presented a resolution of inquiry that the President inform the Senate whether Jno. B. Floyd at present fills the office of Secretary of War; if not, who fills the office; and if the appointment of acting or provisional secretary has been made, and when, and by what authority it was made, and why the fact of such appointment was not communicated to the Senate. Mr. Bigler presented sixty-five memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people. Mr. Seward called for the reading of the President's message, and it was read. The railroad bill was then taken up. Mr. Wilkinson moved the bill be referred to a select committee. Mr. Gwin said he thought it would destroy the bill, if it were referred to a committee. Mr. Latham entered his protest against any reference of the bills. Mr. Rice said it was evident that the friends of the bill wanted to pass it without giving the north-west a show. He moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Baker seconded the motion. Mr. Lane said this was not the time to pass such a bill. He thought it was better to say to the South that their rights should be protected. He (Lane) did not believe the railroad would restore peace. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Star of the West was fired upon and driven back to sea. Fort Sumpter silent.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.

The steamer Star of the West, in endeavoring to enter our harbor about daylight this morning, was opened upon by the garrison on Morris' Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about and went to sea. I have not been able to learn whether the steamer or any person on board was injured. The belief is that no injury was sustained. Fort Sumpter did not respond. Lieut. Hall, of Fort Sumpter, came over to the city about 11 o'clock, with a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governor, followed by a crowd of citizens. He was in secret conference with the Governor and Council for two hours. At 2 o'clock he was sent in a carriage with the Governor's aide to the wharf, and returned to Fort Sumpter. The object of his mission is not known; it is not supposed that it relates to the firing on the Star of the West. The people are greatly excited. There were no demonstrations against Lieut. Hall, although great curiosity to know what he came for.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 9.

A dispatch received here from Charleston states that the steamship Star of the West attempted to reinforce Fort Sumpter this morning, when the batteries on Morris' Island opened a fire on her; some ten shots were fired at the Star of the West, when she retired. Fort Sumpter did not fire a gun.

NORFOLK, Jan. 9.

The Brooklyn has just put to sea; she passed the Capes at 2 o'clock this p.m.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The object of the departure of the Brooklyn for Charleston is supposed to be relative to the Star of the West, in case the authorities of South Carolina oppose the ingress of the latter into the harbor by bringing back the troops to Norfolk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

A dispatch from Capt. McGowan, of the steamer Star of the West, says that he had arrived safely with the troops for Major Anderson, and that he had anchored in Charleston Harbor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9.

Convention yesterday and to-day have mostly been in secret session. A committee of thirteen, consisting of seven secessionists and six co-operationists were appointed yesterday to draw up the ordinance of secession. The committee will probably make their report to-morrow. Nothing of interest was determined to-day. Five volunteer companies depart for Pensacola, Fla., to-day. It is understood that they went on the requisition of the Governor of Florida. On a test vote the secession ordinance will probably be passed by a few majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Wm. H. Russell was bailed out to-day. His bail was qualified to over one million dollars; but at the instance of the U. S. District Attorney, it was reduced to one hundred thousand.

Military movements still go on here in the same mysterious manner. An immense volunteer company was raised to-night, making the fifth which has been formed within a week. Three companies of flying artillery arrived by railroad to-night, and two companies of marines left this morning. I understand that the President has determined to purge the executive department of every officer who preaches secession. The committee of 33 did not meet to-day. It stands adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, who is expected [illegible] time to make up a report, to be [illegible] when it next meets. Upon [illegible] come a test as to whether the R[illegible] will compromise. It is reported [illegible] night that two other prominent [illegible] can members manifest a disposition [illegible] compromise.

New York Times Correspondence.

In the Senate to-day the reading of the message created a great fluttering on the Southern side. The allusion in it to the gallant Major Anderson was greeted with hisses and applause.

The attempt of Senator Davis, of Miss., to get the letter of the U. S. Commissioners to the President placed on the Senate record was admirably prevented by Senator King, who denounced their acts as worse than the treason of Arnold & Burr. The failure of Senator Davis' proposal to read them is regarded as an endorsement of the President by the Senate. The appointment of a special committee by the House to investigate the statements of the whole subject is regarded an endorsement of the message in that branch. The chairman, Mr. Howard, is a staunch Republican. The whole message received almost universal commendation from the Union, and censure from the secessionists. The latter regard the declaration of the intention to defend and hold the federal property, but destroy the declaration of war and coercion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for taking the five million treasury notes under the act of December last. The bids will be opened on the 19th of January.

The President has accepted Secretary Thompson's resignation. He in a letter says that Thompson is certainly, though honestly mistaken in alleging that no conclusion was reached in the Cabinet as to sending troops to Fort Sumpter without delay. The only document transmitted with the message yesterday, was the Commissioner's first letter and his reply, both of which were previously published. The reported firing into the Star of the West at Charleston is true beyond a doubt. Dispatches received here confirm the firing into the Star of the West, and that some of the shots took effect upon her.

(*Via Fort Kearney, Jan. 11.*)

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.

Forty United States soldiers arrived here this morning from Jefferson barracks for the purpose of guarding the sub-treasury in this city, and are stationed around the Custom-house.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.

About eleven o'clock this morning a boat from Fort Sumpter, bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. Hall had an interview with Gov. Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to his boat, and re-embarked for Fort Sumpter.

(*Concluded on page 68.*)

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

LATEST BY PONY EXPRESS.

FURTHER SECESSION MOVEMENTS, AND OTHER ITEMS.

We published in our Extra of Tuesday, all the news brought by the latest "Pony Express," copies of which we circulated as far as practicable, on that evening. The matter presented to our readers in the extra, is all contained in our present issue, that it may have a full circulation among our numerous subscribers.

It is well known that we went to a great expense to get the latest eastern dispatches during the last Presidential campaign, and that we issued extras and distributed them gratuitously among our patrons and friends, whenever we thought the news received, of sufficient importance to justify our doing so.

Another batch of news came by the Pony which arrived early on Wednesday evening. It would have been gratifying to us, to have given the public the news entire, but we were not successful in our attempts to secure a copy.

There is a club composed of some twenty gentlemen in this city, who receive the latest eastern news by every express. We applied for a copy of that received on Wednesday, and after going round to visit the members of the club, for the purpose of getting their vote in favor of our having the document for insertion in the present number of the *Mountaineer*, we learned that a committee had been appointed to receive *proposals* from the Editors of the papers published in G. S. L. City. Had we been previously informed that these gentlemen had entered into a private speculation upon the news question, and that they designed receiving proposals—*sealed proposals* we suppose—and then selling copies to the highest bidders, we might have acted differently.

Those gentlemen who kindly aided us by their vote, will please accept our warmest thanks.

Through the kindness of a friend who heard the dispatch read hurriedly over, we are enabled to furnish the following synopsis of the news:

The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, had formally seceded from the Union. These states have, in connection with South Carolina, sent their proclamations to all the Southern states, inviting them all to join with them in the formation of a Southern confederacy. These proclamations and demonstrations will be received by the sister states, time must determine; we shall offer no prognostications.

Louisiana had taken possession of the military post at Baton Rouge, and were making preparations to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, and to stop all American ships from passing the Balize.

The folks at New Orleans had taken possession of the Custom House, and the public works of the government.

The legislature of Mississippi had passed resolutions to permit steamers, carrying the United States mails, to pass up and down the river unmolested, but all other steamers are to be subjected to a rigid search. They also resolved not to allow any United States ship to pass up the river.

From the information we have been able to gather, it appears that the leaders of the secession factionists are pushing things ahead as fast as they possibly can, and are determined not to let the working classes—the bone and sinew of the country—have a voice in the matter.

A very serious quarrel had taken place between Senator Toombs, of Georgia, and Gen. Scott, in which the chivalrous Southerner made use of the most insulting remarks to the veteran soldier who has fought in all the battles in which our country has been a party since the revolution.

The general disaffection to the Union, which seems now to be spreading so rapidly, does not appear to have penetrated far into Virginia, Maryland or Kentucky. But it is manifest that these, and the Northern States, are leading the conduct of the President, who has been waiting for the commission of an overt act, before adopting any more stringent policy.

We have just been favored with the astonishing intelligence that we have in this quiet and peaceful community a *great little* army of Southern secessionists who are thinking seriously of seceding from Utah! This movement, we are told, is strongly supported by the Indian Department, and the whole *imposing* array of gallantry, when properly armed and equipped, is to be commanded by *an old officer of the 7th Infantry, and hero of the Everglades!*

PROGRESSIVE.

We take pleasure in noticing that the inhabitants of the 20th Ward have, this fall, finished a large and commodious school house, constructed on a good plan, and is well ventilated by two artistically executed ventilators, which form part of the ceiling.

The house has been reared by voluntary contributions, a fact that certainly speaks well for the liberality of the members of the ward.

We have understood that the house is industriously used; a daily school being kept there, also an evening school three times a week, and in addition to these, a mutual instruction meeting every Tuesday evening, at which are delivered lectures, essays, recitations, &c.

We say, success to all such manifestations of the spirit of progress.

PERSONAL.—We are indebted to our friend Mr. James Bromley for the finest treat of the season—a can of oysters as fresh and delicious as can be placed on the best table in New York. They came by pony, packed up in ice, and were as fine and delectiable as though just dragged from their beds in a briny channel. Jim please to think that we are not ungrateful.

Local News.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.—We understand that His Excellency Gov. Cumming has, since the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, exercised his veto prerogative, by disapproving of the new compilation act, the act to increase the territorial tax from five to seven mills on the dollar; also the Carson quartz mill act, and an act to incorporate the Carson railroad company.

SUPREME COURT.—It was our desire and intention to lay before our readers to-day a full report of the proceedings of the Supreme Court, but the cases pending at our last issue, are not yet fully adjudicated. The case of Atchison and Winters vs. Hughes, a divorce case, and an appeal case in which Mr. Thomas Knott is defendant, will, we believe, receive the decision of the court to-day. The opinions and decisions of the court, in these cases, we anticipate being able to publish next Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—The present is a remarkably fine time for sleighing, and people are making use of their leisure hours by enjoying themselves in this way. Of late the weather has been very cold, excepting a few hours occasionally, when the sun would burst from his gloomy shrowdings, reminding us of the "warm time coming," or when the elements would moderate preparatory to a fresh supply of snow. Snow has fallen several times during the present week, and the prospect now is that we shall have an abundance of water for irrigation the ensuing season. Large quantities of snow fell upon the mountains, in the early part of winter, when, as our friends will remember, the valleys were thoroughly saturated with rain. Considering the minimum temperature of the atmosphere for the last month, we think the grasshoppers and crickets that were so plentiful on the bench lands in the fall of the past year, will stand but little chance of an existence next summer. If they are all dead, we sincerely hope they may never receive a resurrection!

Eastern News.

PROSPECT IN THE EAST.—The *Herald* predicts "terrible times this winter," remarking:—"There is not a moment to be lost in raising funds, and making provision for the poor. The winter is now fairly set in, and there will be a large demand upon those who have to give. In all probability, New York never witnessed such terrible times for want and destitution as are before us, and every day hurries on the crisis. Meetings should be held at once to provide means of subsistence for the unemployed, who will before long be left hungry on the streets by the thousand."

The Baltimore *Sun* has on its Bulletin a special dispatch from Charleston, saying that the carpenters and bricklayers from Baltimore, employed on Fort Sumpter, having refused to bear arms against South Carolina were discharged by Maj. Anderson on the 29th of December.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLACK'S SUCCESSOR.—Edwin Stanton, formerly of Ohio, now resident at Washington, was confirmed Attorney General, by the Senate just before adjournment on the 19th.

EARTHQUAKE AT AUBURN, ME.—On Sunday, the 16th ult., between 11 and 12 o'clock, an earthquake manifested itself at Auburn, Me., by shaking the ground and rumbling. The church, the organ, and windows were shaken, and the preacher paused in his sermon.

MORE HELP.—On the 23rd, a company of 80 men arrived from Savannah and tendered their services to the Governor of South Carolina, in the name of the Minute Men or Sons of the South.

CURIOUS.—*The Troy Daily Times*, of Dec. 31st contains two letters from Gen. Wool in favor of the Union, in favor of sustaining Maj. Anderson in his position at Fort Sumpter, and immediately urging that a firm ground be adopted to put down rebellion; declares that if Fort Sumpter be surrendered to the secessionists, in twenty days 200,000 men will be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City Dec. 31st. J. P. Ament, of Marion, was chosen Speaker, *pro tem.*, J. W. Owens, of Franklin, Clerk, *pro tem.* New members presented their credentials and took their seats, after which the House adjourned until next day. The Senate met, B. J. Brown, of Ray, was chosen President, *pro tem.*, W. Hough, of Cole, Secretary, *pro tem.* Adjourned until the afternoon, on account of absent members. The capital swarms with politicians and office seekers. Nothing like it was ever before seen there. Every sort of combination has been attempted by the several parties, though all efforts of the kind have thus far failed.

ANOTHER STEP.—Decidedly the best thing of the season, is the publication of Congressional proceedings by the Charleston *Mercury*, under the head of "Foreign News."

Gen. Harney, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come in possession, as the property of himself and children, of $5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty years old, and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott, Wool, and Twiggs coming before him.

THE TEMPEST BREWING AT THE NORTH.—Already comes from the North, by every mail, the muttering of the approaching storm—the cry of starving men. Already we see long editorials in their papers discussing schemes whereby men can be fed who want bread. The want of employment from the stagnation in business and failure in trade, has thrown thousands of men upon their country who don't know how or where to find food. The terrors of a Northern winter and the grim aspect of famine is staring them in the face. The work has but begun. In a few brief weeks the unknown dread will have become a stern reality. And then, when gaunt and shivering men, women and children shall walk their streets, not alone or in pairs, but in desperate and savage crowds; and when the shout shall break upon the ear for "bread or blood;" and when there shall be blood, but little bread: even starving labor shall strike the props from under capital; and when, finally, that guilded temple at the North, built up from robbery upon the South, shall fall, and rapine among the ruins shall supply to the laborer the means of subsistence—then shall they realize our wrongs and our might, and at that day may they call upon God, for he alone will heed them. Our ear will be deaf to their solicitations. The debt between us will be cancelled. As two nations we shall shortly face each other—each to guard its own interests. If the North is self-sustaining, it will quickly rebound from its fall, and lie on its pathway of prosperity and riches. But should it prove otherwise, terrible will be the retribution they will reap. By their own licentious acts they will have fallen—and they will fall never to rise again, but as a broken, needy and humbled people.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The legislature changed the name of the committee on "Federal" to "Foreign" Relations. A committee was also appointed to style the state flag.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CHARLESTON.—On the 27th, the governor of South Carolina was tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama, and different portions of Carolina, and many companies were expected on the 28th.

Gov. Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky legislature for the 17th of January, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

FIRES.—At Milwaulkee, on the night of Saturday, Dec. 29th, a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan mills, owned by Nichole Butt & Co. The building and contents, consisting of 5,000 bbls of flour and 7,000 bushels of wheat, were destroyed—loss $35,000; insured, $20,000. The flames communicated to the warehouse occupied by Collins & Andre, destroyed the building, valued at 15,000—insurance not ascertained. At two o'clock Sunday morning another fire broke out in the building corner of Huron and East Water, occupied by the city officers—loss on building 50,000—fully insured. George Dyer & Co.'s saddle and harness establishment was also consumed—loss 49,000, insured 30,000. All records and valuable documents deposited at the city clerk's office were destroyed. It was impossible to ascertain the loss to the city until the safes which contained $200,000 of capital mortgages were taken from the ruins.

On the 28th, a dispatch was received by a member of the Cabinet, stating that troops were pouring into Charleston from all directions.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN.—A dispatch from Charleston says, the proposed state loan of $500,000 is already parcelled out amongst the wealthiest men of the state, mainly in Charleston, that each is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered disaffected.

WILL NOT YIELD.—A Washington dispatch of Dec. 31st says, as it was never stipulated or agreed by the President that the troops should be withdrawn from the forts around Charleston harbor, the administration does not consider it is under any obligation to do as requested by the South Carolina commissioners, for the restoration of the military post.

POSTAL ARREARS.—Mr. Holt, the postmaster general, has sent orders to the Sub-Treasury at Charleston, to remit all the balance, $85,000 on the Post Office account in his possession immediately to the credit of that Department. If this order is not complied with at once, he will demand of the Federal Government to enforce his orders, he is also determined as before suggested to suppress mail matter to and from South Carolina if the mails are interfered with in that state.

STILL THEY CANNOT AGREE.

At Washington on the 28th, the Senate Select Committee of thirteen had before them Mr. Douglas' proposition as presented to that body on the 24th December; also one by Mr. Bigler, viz: The establishment by the constitution of the line 35:30; eight territorial governments to be established north and four south of that line. The geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter. When each Territory has a population sufficient for one representative in Congress, it is to be admitted as a state by proclamation of the President, thus removing the question from Congress. Slavery to be interdicted north and tolerated south of that line. The committee also considered the proposition of Mr. Rice for the establishing of a similar line, to admit all the Territory north of this line as one state, to be called Washington, and all territory south of this line as one state, to be called Jefferson, and admitted with slavery. All these were rejected. The committee finding they could not agree on any recommendation, will report to the Senate at an early day.

The cabinet continued in session nearly six hours, it adjourned till next day, without coming to a conclusion on the affairs of South Carolina. The act of Maj. Anderson is generally commended. The impression prevailed that a conflict was inevitable. Secretary Toucy and Mr. Holt urged defense, the others a further evacuation if necessary.

The House committee considered the proposition of Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting Congress from passing a law interfering with slavery in the states where it exists. It was agreed to by nearly an unanimous vote; the several dissenting votes considering that the constitution already gives the security.

On the night of the 28th, about seventy-five border state congressmen met in caucus; Senator Crittenden presided, and Colfax and Barrett were the Secretaries. The following propositions were offered by Mr. Barrett—eleven amendments to the constitution on the slavery question. By Mr. Pryer—that any attempt to preserve the Union between the states of the confederacy by force would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of republican liberty. By Vallandigham—the Crittenden resolutions. By Mr. Colfax—that the laws of the Union should be enforced and the Union of the states be maintained, and that it is the duty of the executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the constitution. By Mr. Morris, of Illinois—that by maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the constitution. After a desultory debate in which Cox, of Ohio, Prior, of Virginia, Clemens, Sherman, Staunton, Colfax, Wall, Hickman, Montgomery, McClernand, and Davis, of Maryland, participated, the pending propositions were on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen states represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them if they agreed.

THE FUTURE OF THE SECEDING SOUTH.

The *Times* paints the following picture of the future of a seceding South:

Like all aristocratic republics, the leaders would be quarrelling among themselves, and ambitious demagogues would use the increasingly ignorant masses as they do now, for miserable personal ambition. Civil contentions, anarchy, outbreaks of men and revolution, and all the accompaniments of despotic states in tropical climates would burst forth. And then would arise, portentous over the southern sky, the spectre so long dreaded—slave insurrection. Not such results as might appear now, in widely separate localities, of slaves long accustomed to subjection—outbreaks easily put down, and having pitted against them the whole power of our great nation—but a mighty upheaval of wild, brutish Africans, smarting under the horrors of despotism, and led by mulattoes and more intelligent slaves born in America. An insurrection of wrath and burning revenge, like that of San Domingo, of the many against the few; one which those who brought must bear. Then short years of havoc, and rape, and murders; of burnings of villages and sacking of towns; of desperate defenses in lonely swamps; of bloody deeds in the night; of hunting down of fugitives; of battles over every hearthstone, and around each solitary planter's home. The end, of course, must be the victory of the stronger race—but at what cost? The extermination of the negro; the devastation of the cotton grounds of the South; the wasting of her wealth and the cessation of production; burned homesteads, neglected fields, poverty, sorrow, and social anarchy.

Then, in that distant day—which God grant may be far hence—the world would say that the gigantic wrong of slavery had inflicted a retribution so vast and terrible that it even seemed equal to its sin, and the ways of Providence were justified to the world.

Why will not the Southern leaders look beyond the present moment, to these apparently inevitable results? There is time now to steer the good ship safely through the perils; in a few months it will be too late.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOVEREIGNTY CONVENTION.

According to previous notice, the members of the South Carolina Secession Convention met at Columbia on the 17th. After appointing Gen. D. F. Jamison President, a resolution was passed to adjourn to Charleston, as the small pox was raging at Columbia.

The members of the South Carolina Legislature and the delegates of the South Carolina Sovereignty Convention, arrived at Charleston on the 18th ult., and were saluted at the railroad depot, by a discharge of fifteen guns. Two field pieces were used for the purpose by the Marion Artillery. The fifteen guns fired were for the cotton States. Gen. Jamison expressed his satisfaction at the reception tendered to himself and the convention, and said in the course of his remarks, "in coming to your honored city, the convention comes prepared to sign an ordinance which is to make the State free and independent."

Numerous cockades and palmetto flags were the order of the day.

The convention lost no time but were convened in the Institute hall by 4 o'clock p.m., on the day of their arrival. About one hundred and fifty members were present, and seven hundred spectators.

A committee of three was appointed to receive proposals for printing the proceedings.

Mr. Magrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina be referred to a committee.

The President stated that he had received an address from a portion of the Georgia Legislature, directed to the convention. Laid on the table without reading.

Mr. Detreville moved that a council of safety be organized; postponed.

The Charleston correspondent of the *Herald* says: "So far, there is not a single voice for delay, much less for submission."

The proposition of the convention to the federal government will probably be to accept the harbor forts, as Carolina's share of federal property.

On the 19th, several new members took their seats. One hundred and sixty delegates were present.

The president submitted a letter from A. Hager, postmaster at Charleston, offering a messenger, to facilitate the delivery of the mail matter from the members of the convention.

The president also read a letter from Alabama, inclosing a telegraphic dispatch from Governor Moore, dated Montgomery, 17th. It was as follows:

"To Hon. John A. Elmore:

"Tell the convention to listen to no proposition for compromise or delay.

(Signed) "GOVERNOR MOORE."

The dispatch was greeted with loud applause, and was referred to the committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States.

Several resolutions were introduced and adopted.

On the 20th, Mr. Rhett's resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen for the purpose of providing for the assemblage of a convention of the seceding states, and to form a constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Inglis reported "An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her, under the compact entitled, 'The Constitution of the United States of America.'

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other states, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 members, at a quarter past one o'clock.

Mr. Desaussure moved that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, signed by the president and members, and that it be placed in the archives of the state.

The following gentlemen engaged in debate on the passage of the ordinance: Messrs. Magrath, Gregg. Cheves, Haynes, Miles, Chestnut, Maseyck, Calhoun, Dunkin, Carrol, Brown, Rhett and Barnwell.

As the convention was leaving St. Andrew's hall, the chimes of St. Michael's Episcopal church pealed forth "Auld Lang Syne" and other tunes.

On the 21st, a prayer was offered, in the course of which God was invoked to unite the people of the South in the formation of a Southern confederacy.

The convention went into secret session, excluding all but members.

The secret session, it was rumored, was in reference to postal matters and the customs.

The following is an ordinance offered by B. F. Dunkin:—

"It is ordained by this convention that, until otherwise provided, the Governor shall be authorized to appoint collectors and other officers connected with the customs of the several ports of South Carolina, and also the postmasters, unless such persons now charged with the duties of said officers continue to discharge the same, keeping an account of the money disbursed and received respectively."

Mr. Wardlaw, from the committee appointed to prepare an oath of office for the fourth article of the South Carolina constitution, reported as follows:—

"All persons who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering into the execution thereof, shall take, besides special oaths not repugnant to the constitution prescribed by the General Assembly, the following oath:—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified, according to the constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duty of the office, and preserve, protect and defend the constitution of this State, so help me God.'" Adopted.

Ex-Governor J. H. Adams, and ex-Congressman J. L. Orr, were elected to act with Mr. Barnwell as Commissioners to treat with the United States.

On the 22d, Mr. Desaussure, from the committee to whom was referred the communication from a portion of the members of the Georgia legislature, reported that the communication, provided that secession should not take place until Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida had assembled their convention for final state action, but that the communication was now of no avail, as the secession of South Carolina had already taken place.

Mr. Magrath, from the committee on such portions of the President's message as refers to the property of the United States in the limits of South Carolina, delivered his report to the convention in secret session. It was reported that an animated discussion took place on the report.

On the 24th, the proceedings were unimportant. Action was chiefly confined to improvements in documents previously introduced.

On the 25th, Christmas day was celebrated by the members of the convention in debating whether to notify the other slave-holding states of the passage of the secession ordinance, or to send them the declaration of grievances. This last it was finally decided to do. In secret session, the convention debated the revenue laws. The committee on relations with the slaveholding states, reported resolutions appointing commissioners to them inviting co-operation, adopting the federal constitution as the basis for a provisional government, and authorizing them to invite seceding states to a general convention.

The indications to-day were that the convention would adopt the United States revenue laws. Direct revenues are to be paid to the State treasurer, the officers to swear allegiance, and give bonds to the state of South Carolina.

On the 26th, a prayer was offered up asking the protection of God over a Southern confederacy.

Mr. Spain offered a resolution that the governor be requested to communicate to the convention in secret session any information he possesses in reference to the condition of Forts Moultrie, and Sumpter and Castle Pinckney. Refered to secret session.

Another resolution was offered, admitting all citizens of the United States, domiciled in the state at the date of the passage of the ordinance of secession, to the privileges of citizenship. It was understood not to apply to persons accidently domiciled in the state at the period named. Referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance providing for a convention of the slave states for the purpose of framing a constitution, and forming a Southern confederacy, but moved to lay it on the table without reading it. The ordinance was afterward read.

The convention in secret session passed an ordinance to make provisional arrangements for the continuance of the commercial facilities of South Carolina.

On the 27th, the convention was in secret session nearly all the day.

On the 28th, Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the committee who had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He said the object was to insure a speedy organization for a permanent protection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last acting in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of Representatives to the General Convention as were in the present Congress and was in favor of the adoption of the articles of confederation for a provisional government.

In the secret session, Mr. Memminger, to whom had been referred the reception of the committee on citizenship, reported an ordinance that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of its secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established or notice of intent be given of expatiation. Also, that all free whites born within the territory of the State of those born outside the territory, whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizens. Also, persons from any one of the United States, who within twelve months from the secession of this State reside within its territory with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen. Also, that citizens of other States coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of the secession, actually residing seven months with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance. Also, all free whites entering the military, naval or civil service of the state shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

On the 29th, the convention passed the ordinance authorizing the reception of the bills of the banks of the state by collectors of the ports, provided, none of them be below the par value of the bank of South Carolina. The convention then adjourned till ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

The committee on the constitution have prepared an ordinance concerning the power lately vested in Congress transferring them to the general assembly, except during the existence of the Convention. These powers are not to extend without the direction of the Convention, to duties on imports, post offices, declarations of war, treaties, confederacy, &c.

The ordinance concerning the judicial powers of the United States courts, revests those powers in the courts of South Carolina as the general assembly may direct. The Charleston city courts is to have a jurisdiction in admiralty and maritime cases, and also in cases of appeal, when the amount exceeds $200. In cases affecting the public ministers, the powers are continued the same as in the United States courts. The general assembly is to appoint the judicial officers. The act of Congress to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain crimes, approved March, 1825, is substituted by the state for all offences which are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the state. The convention will take the subject of treason under consideration.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Senator Slidell, (La.) and Gwin (Cal.) authoritatively contradicted the published reports that they had recommended President Buchanan to resign, and and that they had serious misunderstanding with him. The explanation was made by Senator Slidell, in response to a telegraphic dispatch from Louisiana asking information on the subject. Both Senators declared that so far from urging the President's resignation, they had never entertained the thought for a moment.

Senator Hunter, (Va.) from the committee on finance, reported the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June, 1862. Also the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy. Both bills were passed.

Senator Johnson (Tenn.) delivered a long Union speech. He argued that a state could not go out of the Union by its own volition, and said that such was the opinion of the founders of the government. He read extracts to show that such was the opinion of Madison. He quoted also from letters of Mr. Jefferson, on the same subject, to show that it was not necessary to give the government power to enforce the laws in a state, as they had it by the law of the nation. If any state sets itself up in opposition to the power of the general government, it is aggression and rebellion. If the government fails to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. Mr. Johnson here quoted farther from the opinion of Judge Marshall to strengthen his position. He also called attention to the views of Jackson and Webster on this subject. He read from the proclamation of Washington, to show that he considered the laws should be enforced and that the Union was inseparable. General Washington sent fifteen thousand men to put down rebellion. That is the way Washington enforced the laws. Suppose South Carolina is out of the confederacy, and she forms an allegiance with a foreign power—with France, England, or Russia—with a view to ulterior motives, let me ask this country if they dare neglect their duty—dare they let them do it, under, and in compliance with, the great law of self preservation? It would be so inimical to our interests that we would have a right to conquer her—yes, to conquer her as a province. How long has it been since your armies were in Mexico, and many of them perished and consigned to the grave, with no other winding sheet than their garments, saturated with blood? How many victories did we win—how many trophies did we bring back—the country knows? What did it cost? It cost one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. He referred to the purchase of the territory of Louisiana for $15,000,000, protecting it while a territory, and admitting it as a state into the Union. Yet, said he, now it is claimed Louisiana can go out, and perhaps attempt to close the mouth of the Mississippi, from the great West. Mr. Johnson then referred to the speech of ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina, in which he said, "Cotton is king, and, if necessary, the army and navy of England and France will be called upon to protect its culture and transportation." Is this government prepared for a state of things like this? Mr. Johnson then quoted from the proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas, "about the secret working of the British Government in this country to promote disunion." He read extracts from the newspapers of Columbia, Ga, suggesting a monarchial government, to show that there was a party at the South in favor of a monarchy, and to ask the South to consider what government it was going under. But he still trusted in God that the Union would be preserved. Mr. Lincoln was a minority President. Let South Carolina send her senators back and Mr. Lincoln cannot even make a cabinet without the consent of the Senate. Was he to be such a coward as to retreat when it was evident that the South had the power in their own hands? Mr. Johnson closed with a strong, earnest, and eloquent appeal for all to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

Senator Lane said he could not expect to reply to the senator from Tennessee. There was one thing the old democracy would not do—they would not march under the bloody banner of the senator from Tennessee, to trample South Carolina under foot. On the contrary, he would find them ready to meet him there and repel his bloody band. The President elect was elected simply because of his hate to the South. He here served notice on the North that she cannot carry a united North to invade a State fighting for her rights. He knew something of the people of Tennessee, and he knew that they would not march with the senator (Johnson) in his bloody march. He claimed that Washington was a seceder when he went to Philadelphia and left the confederation Senator Lane read from Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show his (Lincoln's) hatred of slavery and the South. The senator from Tennessee looked to the question as a matter of dollars and cents, not principle. There was no danger of the mouth of the Mississippi being closed up; it was against the law of nations. Where is the man hardy enough to undertake to collect revenue in South Carolina when she has left the Union? Such a man would be the veriest madman in the world, as to do so would drench the country. He would say to such, "Sir, you must meet your humble servant and walk over his dead body before you can do it." (Applause, and cries of "good" in the galleries.)

HOUSE.—On the 19th the consideration of territorial business was adjourned.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making an appropriation for legislative, executive and judicial expenditures for the year ending June, 1862.

Mr. Sherman also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire whether any officers connected with the surveyor general's offices can be dispensed with.

The House went into committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment appropriating $900,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African slave trade. After considerable debate the amendment passed.

SENATE.—On the 20th, Senator Slidell said he had received a note from the agent of the associated press about what he said yesterday. He did not believe the reporter in the galleries ever sent the dispatch, but he had received no assurance that the man who did should be punished. He, therefore, moved the expulsion of the reporter from the gallery.

Senator Johnson's (Tenn.) resolution was taken up. Upon which Senator Pugh (O.) delivered a strong conservative speech. Mr. Pugh read from Mr. Lincoln's speech where he says "a divided house cannot stand; that it must fall or cease to be divided; that it must become all one thing or all the other. This crisis, he said, had now arrived and by the election of the very man who had uttered these sentiments. He thought that the Southern States should have some guarantee that the administration of such a man would not be hostile to them.

HOUSE.—On the 20th the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroads.

Mr. Sherman (O.) offered an amendment, being the select committee's Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Curtis (Iowa,) submitted a substitute therefor, being nearly the same as the latter.

The committee adopted Mr. Curtis' substitute, which provides for a road leading from the western border of Missouri, and the western border of Iowa, with two converging lines westward, uniting within 200 miles of the Missouri river, thence proceeding by a single trunk line by the nearest and best route, via the vicinity of Salt Lake, to San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. It also provides for a good road from the western border of the southwestern states, starting from two points—namely, Fort Smith, and the western border of Louisiana—with two converging lines bearing westward, uniting with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, chartered by Texas.

After much debate the committee rose.

The Nebraska Land bill was then reported with Mr. Curtis' substitute, which latter was agreed to.

Adjourned to the 24th.

SENATE.—On the 21st, a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Senator Gwin (Cal.) moved to take up the bill and make it the special order for the 2d of January. Carried.

Senator Yulee said it was the wish of the Senators at his section that the Senator from Mississippi (Davis) should consent to serve on the Committee of Thirteen, and he now asked him if he would not consent to do so.

Senator Davis, after expressing some of his views agreed to serve.

Adjourned till the 24th.

SENATE.—On the 24th Senator Fessenden (Me.) introduced a bill to grant public land and loan the credit of the government to the People's railroad. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Senator Pugh (O.) offered a joint resolution in regard to holding a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, and requesting the several states to call the convention as soon as practicable. Referred to the select committee of thirteen.

Senator Bigler (Pa.) presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Reading, Pa. Also a bill to suppress the invasion of one state by another, etc. Referred to the select committee.

The Kansas bill was taken up, discussed and postponed till the 31st.

Adjourned till the 27th.

HOUSE.—On the 24th, the Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the South Carolina delegation as follows:

"SIR:—We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the intelligence, of making known to your honorable body that the people of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the power heretofore delegated by them to the federal government of the United States, and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representatives. In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we, as well as the people of our commonwealth, desire to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for the rights of each other, cherishing the hope that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

"JOHN MCQUEEN,
"M. L. BONHAM,
"W. W. BOYCE,
"J. D. ASHMORE."

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday last, he was informed by voluntary confession of an officer of the department, that state funds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to $870,000, have been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The Secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor and to expose the guilty and derelict.

Mr. Sherman said the Secretary of the Treasury also desired an investigation for the vindication of his character, and introduced a resolution, which Mr. Morris (Ill.) accepted for his own, directing the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into and report the facts in relation to said fraud, and that the committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

Adjourned till the 27th.

SENATE.—On the 27th, Senator Green (Mo.) called for the order of the day—territorial business.

A bill was reported from the committee on territories to provide for the territorial government of Arizona, &c., and taken up.

Senator Green explained the bill. He said it was in usual form, and there was nothing objectionable in it. It was a necessity for the territorial government there.

Senator Brown (Miss.) moved to add a section, that the act of the legislature of New Mexico for the protection of slave property be in force in this territory.

Senator Thumbull (O.) moved to amend, that the law which was in force in the said territory at the time of the annexation remain in force till it becomes a State.

Senator Doolittle delivered a speech on the crisis; which was followed by a debate in which Senators Benjamin, Green, Brown, and Mason participated.

Adjourned till the 31st.

HOUSE.—On the 27th, Mr. Stevens (Washington Territory), rising to a personal explanation in relation to a special dispatch in a Boston paper, said that "it appears upon investigation that the Indian Trust bonds were stolen for the use of the Central Breckinridge committee, during the late presidential election," &c. Mr. Stevens read the *Herald's* dispatch, and likewise that in the New York *World* of December 24, in which it is stated that the robbery of the Interior Department has caused some speculation in Washington, and it is thought by some who are deemed *au fait*, that the defalcation of bonds has been going on since the commencement of the presidential campaign; that the Breckinridge club and Secretary Cobb knew exactly how the securities were to be used, and for what purpose; that these bonds were deposited as collateral to raise money in behalf of the Breckinridge club. Mr. Stevens said his attention was called to these dispatches last evening, and they seemed to be matters of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of the House.

Mr. Morris (Ill.) said that Mr. Stevens called on him this morning, and expressed his desire that the subject be thoroughly investigated. He had, as the chairman, informed him that he had no control over the matter, but would lay the matter before the select committee, leaving them to determine what was proper to be done in the premises.

Mr. Bocock (Va.) asked, and was excused, from service on the committee.

Mr. Morris (Ill.) offered a resolution in behalf of the committee, that they have leave to sit during the sittings of the House, either in this city or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable, and employ a stenographer, at a rate of compensation not exceeding that paid for the reports for the Congressional Globe.

After further conversation, the resolution was adopted with an amendment respecting the pay of the reporter.

The House went into committee and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

It frequently appeared that there was no quorum present, and it was finally agreed that the bill should be reported to the House Monday the 31st, to which day the House adjourned.

GREAT THEFT.

"Independent" writes the Philadelphia *North American*, respecting the theft of Indian trust funds, as follows:

The developments connected with the robbery in the Interior Department are likely to involve others than the immediate actor, in a criminal complicity from which escape is almost impossible, if the investigation is thoroughly made, and not loosely as has heretofore been much the case. The main facts are not disputed, that Bailey gave the bonds to Russell, who substituted them, with acceptances of the Secretary of War in his official capacity. The question comes up naturally, for what service were these drafts made and accepted, and were they in conformity with law? Russell is the head of the firm which received the large transportation contracts for Utah, and the great flour contracts in which the government paid $28 per barrel for the identical article which Russell bought in Salt Lake at $7 50. There is reason to believe that this firm furnished the money by which the English bill was carried through Congress. The history of that infamous transaction has never been fully revealed, and the crust was only broken in the Covode investigation. It may yet come to light to astound the country still more, and to trace out the beginning of that treasonable conspiracy which now threatens the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

It is well known here that Russell and his notorious agents had free and constant access to all the avenues of the War Department. They were seen there habitually, and in close contact with subordinates who have been more than under suspicion for years past. These relations have long been the subject of censorious comment, and, therefore, this recent disclosure has excited no great astonishment. It turns out that the acceptances of the Secretary of War were not given for service rendered, or to anticipate accounts in process of adjustment, but merely as a use of credit without any legal claim whatever on the part of Russell, Majors & Co., against the department. An act of Congress was passed more than twenty-five years ago, when the treasury building was in process of construction, expressly forbidding the issue of any such credits, and the Secretary of the Treasury has just as much right to issue bonds or notes without authority of law as the War Department to give acceptances in this way. There is not a particle of distinction in principle between the two cases, as will be shown before the investigation is concluded. I forbear purposely, while the inquiry is pending, from making any suggestion as to the motives or influences which actuated the Secretary of War in this matter. But there can be no impropriety in saying that his Department has been surrounded by an organized gang of plunderers, and there is too much reason to fear that officials enjoying his full and familiar confidence have been concerned with them in schemes to rob the government. Mr. Floyd has not been allowed to remain in ignorance concerning the character and venality of these parties. If he has been deceived, the blame is his own.

CHARLESTON AND FREE TRADE.

The city of Charleston has the heaviest stake in the approaching convention. Free trade and the safety of our peculiar institution, are equal objects with us. In the Union, our city has been tributary to New-York; out of the Union, she will be the triumphant rival of her Northern mistress. Free trade is the solitary condition of her future supremacy; but if this be denied us, the state will have seceded in vain, and Charleston having risked all, will have gained nothing.

Should the convention adopt the free trade policy, an enormous addition to the foreign commerce of our city will immediately occur. Shipping capital from abroad will seek investment here. Foreign houses will establish branches among us. Jobbing houses will multiply; mechanics and artisans will flock to us in herdes; population will increase; real estate will rise, and Charleston will spring into metropolitan wealth and importance before ten years are over our heads.

With free trade and consequent direct importation, we shall have a market in our own streets for the foreign bills of exchange drawn against our cotton. Our own importers must have these bills to pay for the goods they have imported. Sterling bills will thus always command the premium in Charleston which they have generally borne in New-York. Foreign buyers of cotton, in view of this premium on their drafts, can thus afford to pay more for the article. Instead of sending all these English drafts to the city of New York for sale, to the importers of that city, as is done at present, we shall sell them here to our own importers, saving commissions, profits and premiums, and thus keeping up the price of cotton for our planters.

Free trade, next after slavery, is, to the cotton States, abolutely paramount. It was for this that the great South Carolinian spent his life in senatorial conflict. It was for this, the grandest of commercial ideas, that he sacrificed his presidential prospects. It is for this that the secessionists of 1833 stand now where they did then. Their unwavering ranks are now swollen with recruits from those who hate and fear abolitionists. Secession, before impossible upon one issue, upon these two, has become inevitable.

Whoever the city of Charleston should send as delegates to the convention, will be expected to sustain her interests. Let the free trade policy underlie the Constitution and the laws there adopted. Let the revenue required for the support of the government be raised by direct taxation, as at present. Let public spirit, and not tariff protection, foster our limited manufacturing interests; and the business men of our state and city will not have risked their all in vain.—*Charleston Mercury.*

It is not, then, the mere fact of Lincoln's election that justified secession; it is the infinitely greater and more portentous fact that stands behind that election, and which now for the first time demonstrated beyond dispute. It is not what Lincoln may do. The very fact that he can do nothing presente a greater danger than any which could arise from the powers of an administration not crippled as his would be. That danger is that four years would be sufficient to lull the South into a false security, worse in its consequences than false alarms. To all future appeals the sluggishly conservative, whose number would then be increased, would reply: "Bah, Lincoln made about as good an average President as any of them, it will be so again." One abolition President would succeed another, each one a little more aggressive than his predecessor. It is not by an open attack, but only by stealthy approaches, that an intelligent and self-governing nation of ten millions can lose its liberties and its honor. Those stealthy approaches they invite who, with good intentions we do not doubt, would counsel us to wait for overt acts in the face of the black-republican majorities in every Northern State. But suppose the North under the pressure of material intertsts should make concessions—should, for instance, repeal the personal liberty bills? Will such compulsory concessions, made from the meanest of motives, lessen the intensity of that feeling which gave Lincoln a majority of the popular vote in nearly every Northern state? Once the cause of fear removed, what guarantee can we have that the past outrages will not be succeeded by still more insulting ones? What truce can be made which will not be broken again at the first opportunity?—*Mobile Register.*

MR. DOUGLAS' PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Douglas introduced a joint resolution into the Senate, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with a view of restoring peace and preserving the Union. His proposition was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee of thirteen. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several states.

ARTICLE XIII.

Congress shall make no laws in respect to slavery for servitude in any territory of the United States; and the *status* of each territory in respect to servitude, as the same now exists by law shall remain unchanged until the territory, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall have a population of fifty thousand white inhabitants; when the white male citizens thereof over the age of twenty-one years may proceed to form a constitution and government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self-government consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and when such new state shall contain the requisite population for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new state shall provide at the time of admission; and in the meantime such new state shall be entitled to one delegate in the Senate, to be chosen by the legislature, and one delegate in the House of Representatives, to be chosen by the people having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature; and said delegates shall have all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives, respectively, except that of voting.

SEC. 2. No more territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty or by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and when so acquired the *status* thereof in respect to servitude, as it existed at the time of acquisition, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new states, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and privileges herein provided for the existing territories.

SEC. 3. The area of all new states shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural capacities; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands which may contain less than that amount.

SEC. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the territories and new states as in the states of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the laws of the state from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the state where the fugitive was found.

SEC. 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the territories and new states as well as to the states of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. That elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether federal, state, territorial, or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

SEC. 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America for the colonization, at the expense of the federal treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several states may wish to have removed from their limits, and from the District of Columbia and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of states that permit the holding of slaves.

SEC. 4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the federal government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one state to another, or to a territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall be forever suppressed, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall be necessary and effectual to prevent the migration or importation of slaves or persons owing service or labor into the United States from any foreign country, place, or jurisdiction whatsoever.

SEC. 6. In addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interests and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amounts to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

SEC. 7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect this and the preceding article, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the states by whose laws it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

Western News.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

THE pony from the West arrived at 12 m. of the 22nd inst. With it came a large package of papers for Messrs. James and Broadhead, attorneys at law. Among the documents received by these gentlemen was a transcript of the record of Judge Cradlebaugh's court, in a case of murder.

It appears that at the last court held by Judge Cradlebaugh one William Fitz Gerald was indicted, tried, and convicted for the murder of a man named Martin Burke. Fitz Gerald was sentenced to be hung on the first of February, proximo.

The record of the proceedings has been sent up on appeal to the Supreme Court; and we are informed that it is the intention of the attorneys for the prisoner to use all diligence to stay the proceedings until a hearing can be had before the Supreme court, an adjourned term of which is, we believe, expected to be held in Carson early in the spring.

Mr. Wm. Fisher, the pony rider from Camp Floyd to this city, encountered a severe storm on Monday evening. He left Camp Floyd about 4 p.m., the same day, on his way to this city; but the storm of wind and snow was so terrific that he lost his way, rambled among the cedars and hills which divide Cedar and Utah Valleys; finally he got on the Jordan bottoms, crossed the river, and wandered about till day break last Tuesday morning, when he found himself at Mountainville, close to the eastern range of mountains, in Utah County.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Aberdeen is dead. He was 76 years old.

It is reported that the passport system between England and France is to be abolished.

Dispatches received in England from China confirm the report of the capture of Pekin. A fabulous amount of spoils was taken, of which a large portion seems to have fallen into the hands of the French; the entire British share is estimated at $90,000. Later dispatches state that a treaty had been concluded with the Chinese, and that the emperor had returned to his palace.

The London *Times* says the President's message is an evasion of all responsibility and contrasts Buchanan's timid policy with the bold action of Jackson. The *Globe* characterises the message as an appeal to the North to make concession to the South.

It is reported that 40,000 weavers are actually starving at Coventry, England.

FRANCE.

Empress Eugenie had arrived at her home.

The very probable report is circulated that Prince Napoleon will succeed his father as president of the senate.

The Correspondence Bullici states, as a fact beyond a doubt, that the Presse has been purchased for 800,000f., by a company, of which M. Emile de Girardin is the head.

The French government is about to grant an amnesty to the journals, for previous infractions of the press law.

The Archbishop of Lyons has published a lengthy pamphlet against the stamp imposition upon pastoral letters treating of political matters. He denounces the imposition as humiliating and not to be submitted to.

ITALY.

Col. Dunn, of the Sicilian army, had been wounded in an attempt to assassinate him.

The pontifical troops are about to march against the town of Ponterove, to overthrow the "provisional government" established there.

A dispatch received from the camp before Gaeta, dated the evening of the 6th, states that a trial had been made of the Cavalli battery against the fortress of Gaeta with terrible effect.

The Neapolitan army in the Roman territory has diminished to 8,000 men.

Francis II calls upon the Garrison of Gaeta to defend to the last. The French fleet would leave soon.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1861.

☽ Last Quar., 2d. 2h. 33m., a.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	SUN SLOW. MIN. SEC.	MOON RISES. H. M.	MOON'S PLACE.
27	*Sun.*	7 14	5 10	13 11	6 35	heart
28	*Mon.*	7 14	5 11	13 19	7 46	heart
29	*Tues.*	7 13	5 12	13 32	9 0	bowels
30	*Wed*	7 12	5 13	13 41	9 53	bowels
31	*Thu.*	7 12	5 14	13 50	10 27	reins
1	*Fri.*	7 11	5 18	13 58	14 45	reins
2	*Sat.*	7 10	5 19	14 4	Morn.	secrets

PHENOMENA, &c.

Jan. 27—♄ ☌ ☽
Jan. 28—♄ rises 7h. 27m.
Jan. 30—Aurigu 8h. 20m.
Feb. 1—♂ sets 11h. 57m.
Feb. 2—Sirius south 9h. 44m.

Died:

In this city, on the 25th inst., CHARLES STURGES, aged 32 years. Death caused by rupture of a blood vessel.

The deceased was born in Hampshire, England, and served 10 years as a gunner in the royal artillery. He joined the Church of Latter Day Saints in 1849, and came to Utah in 1859. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.—*Millennial Star*, please copy.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Seth M. Blair, Esq., and Judge Peter Maughan

GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.
Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marius Ensign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY
Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.
Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.
Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, R. N. Allred; North Bend, Jas. N. Jones.

JUAB COUNTY.
Nephi, T. B. Foote; Willow Creek, John Couch.

CEDAR COUNTY.
Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.
Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, J. T. Hardy, and Sabin, Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrett; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, Lorenzo Hatch; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.
Gardner's Mills, D. R Allen; Drapersville, G. Spilsbury; Union, D. S Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.
Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMBIP COUNTY.
Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.
Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.
Ogden, Gen. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.
Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

Advertisements.

LOOK OUT FOR SPARKS.

YE who own a Horse,
Take notice; winter is now here, of course;
And if you'd have your stallion safely go
Through mud, and frost, and snow,
Then get him shod at once all round,
At my own shop where I am found—
From early dawn till late twilight,
Shoeing horses with all my might.
Yes, get him shod at once, as I can do it,
And you and horse will never rue it.

The thorough instructions the Subscriber has received from two of the most celebrated veterinary surgeons of Edinburgh, together with forty-five years' experience, warrants him not to be inferior to any workman in the Territory. He may always be found at the old stand in Greenbank's buildings, east of the Post Office, at the sign of the BIG SHOE. Work will be done on the shortest notice at reasonable terms for cash, store pay or produce.

15-tf JAMES RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.

CAME to my corral, a red and white STEER, about ten months old, branded W K on left hip and a notch on left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

17-1t THOMAS HEATH, 15th Ward.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WM. HOWARD and H. E. BOWRING, as Tanners, Harness and Shoe Makers, has by mutual consent been this day dissolved. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are required to settle forthwith.

All accounts for settlement may be found at the Tannery, or at H. E. Bowring's Saddler's Shop, corner Main Street.

WM. HOWARD.
H. E. BOWRING.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 9, 1861. 4-t

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of JOHN L. BUTLER, deceased, are requested to call and settle immediately; and all persons having claims against the said estate, will please present them for payment, as we wish to settle up as soon as possible.

CAROLINE & KINION T. BUTLER, Administrators.

Spanish Fork.

P.S. The Probate Court of Utah County granted the letters of administration. 15 2t

Dissolution of Partnership.

DISSOLVED by mutual consent the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN R BLANCHARD and JOHN BARNARD, of Farmington, Davis County, U. T., this 29th December, 1860.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay same to John P. Barnard forthwith, and any individuals having claims upon the aforesaid firm, will forward same immediately to John P. Barnard or P. C. Merrill for examination and settlement.

January 9, 1861.

WEST AND HAMMOND,

Manufacturers of Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, &c., Ogden City.

THEY are prepared to fill orders in their line at short notice. Produce, Bark and Oil taken in exchange. A liberal price paid for Hides in the articles manufactured in the establishment or in store pay. 12-tf

WANTED,

AT my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "

Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.

A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.

Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

THE LAST NEW STORE.

WE have commenced business first-door north of Townsend's Hotel, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City, under the name and style of

CHISLETT & CLARK.

Our friends and all who want CHEAP GOODS, of the best quality, are requested to

GIVE US A CALL.

Our Stock consists of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Notions, and

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

for which we will take Cash, Grain, Butter, Eggs and Pork.

☞ First door north of Townsend's Hotel.

14-3t JOHN CHISLETT, JOHN CLARK.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Springville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. s3-tf

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

Fresh Arrivals!

FRESH ARRIVALS!!

GOODS! GOODS!

GOODS,

Cheaper, Still Cheaper!

IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY,

AT

WALKER BROTHERS',

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,

AND

Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 1s-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

GOODS,

have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinetts, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.

1-tf

Fresh Arrival OF NEW GOODS.

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS!

J. CALISHER & CO.

BEG to inform the public that they are in receipt of a shipment of

NEW GOODS,

Per Crisman's Last Train,

And are determined to conduct their business as heretofore on the principle of

"Live and let Live."

They have just received a choice and well-selected

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

STAPLE GOODS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting in part of

French and American Prints, Hickories, Denims, Jeans, Flannels, Domestics, Tickings, Furniture Prints;

Brass Kettles; Tobacco;

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's and Infants' SHOES;

Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Notions; Jewelry, &c., &c.

We call the attention of all wishing to save, to favor us with their call and examine our stock and prices.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

On view of the requirements of the country, we have just imported a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved and fuel-saving patterns. Come and see them.

6-tf J. CALISHER & CO.

GLOBE BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

COOPERAGE!!!

South-west Corner of Main and Emigration Streets, rear of S. J. Lees' Gunsmith Shop.

G. P. BURNETT

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Kanyons with a large stock of Cooper timber, seasoned in the stave, which he will manufacture to order into all kinds of cooper ware of the best quality.

MEAT CASKS warranted tight, or no sale. Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fire-wood, Meat, and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

CASH, STORE PAY and BUTTER at a premium!

A general assortment of G. P. B.'s Cooper Ware always on Sale at Clements' "PANTECHNICON," Main Street. Prices to suit the times.

9 3m

NEW GOODS FROM THE EAST.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their

LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS,

Just received from the East, which consists of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Millinery Goods,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes,

QUEENSWARE,

HATS & CAPS,

GOLDEN ERA

COOK STOVES;

A FULL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

All of the above goods we invite the public to examine

Quality and Prices.

s1-tf J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

THE MOUNTAINEER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Basement Story of the Council House,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.

HANDBILLS, POSTERS,

Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.

Executed to order, at fair Prices.

IMPORTANT NEWS
FROM THE EAST.

BY TELEGRAPHIC PONY.

(*Concluded from page 65.*)

The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

To his Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina.

Sir:—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act committed without your sanction or authority; under that hope I refrain from opening a fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned act (one which I believe without a parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized government) was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you that if it is not disclaimed, I regard it as an act of war, and I shall, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, not permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort, in order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood. I beg you will take due notification of my decision for the good of all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further forbearance on my part, I remain, respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, says, that any attempt to send United States troops into Charleston Harbor to reinforce the forts, would be regarded as an act of hostility, and, in conclusion adds, that any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumpter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina, which Major Anderson abandoned, after spiking the cannon and doing other damages, cannot but be regarded by the authorities of South Carolina as indicative of no other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government; the special agents, therefore, have been off the bar to warn vessels, armed or unarmed, having troops aboard to reinforce Fort Sumpter, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to commanders at the forts not to fire on such vessels till a shot across their bows should warn them of the prohibition of the State; under these circumstances, the Star of the West this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into.

The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say, you alone must be the judge of your responsibility; your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the right and duty of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your government imposing on the State the condition of an acquired province.

A second communication from Major Anderson was as follows:

To his Excellency, Gov. Pickens.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say, that under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government, and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this morning until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstruction will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey.

Signed, ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lieut. Talbot to have every facility and courtesy extended to him as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, both in going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

Lieut. Talbot left Charleston last night with dispatches from Major Anderson to the President of the United States. Lieut. Talbot goes to Washington for further instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen entertained him at the Charleston hotel previous to his departure. There is no excitement here.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of to-day says, at about half-past six o'clock yesterday (9th) morning the steamer Gen. Clerick discovered the steamer Star of the West, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island; as soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their posts; before the order could be given them to prepare for action they remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come, a volley from Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel instead of the bar, and proceeded straight forward until opposite Morris Island. About three-fourths of a mile from the batteries, a ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes; as soon as the flag was unfurled, the fortifications fired a succession of heavy shots; the vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of its range.

The damage to the Star of the West was trifling, as only two out of seven shots took effect upon her.

Fort Sumpter made no demonstration, although at the port-holes guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

Dispatches, stating that the United States Sloop of War Brooklyn is coming here with an armed force, create intense excitement; great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her. A large steamer, called the Marion, of Charleston and New York line, has been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be razeed for a man of war; her upper cabin is to be taken off, and she is to be supplied with a complete armament. The buoys in the harbor have been removed. The Brooklyn will be fired into; Fort Sumpter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general. The people are preparing for it, and for the worst. The Brooklyn cannot come in without a great fight. Major Anderson will protect her; he only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieut. Talbot came back.

A steam-tug, called the Aid, left the wharf to-night for the purpose of reconnoitering; she is mounted with one gun, and is under command of Lieut. Hamilton, formerly of the Federal army. There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tug-boats to take the place of gun-boats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Private dispatches from distinguished sources in S. C., confirm the telegraphic accounts of the latest events in the neighborhood.

Gen Dix had an interview with the President to-day, and it is understood that he can have the position of Secretary of War if he will accept of it. It is not true as stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr. Sherman assents to the compromise agreed upon by the committee of the border states.

The House select committee on the President's special message consists of Howard, of Michigan, Branch, of N. C., Dawes, of Mass., John Cochrane of N. Y., Hickman, of Pa. The republicans are to meet in caucus on Saturday night, when the proposition of the committee of the border states will come up for consideration.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.

Gov Letcher communicated to the legislature a dispatch from the Mississippi convention, stating that Mississippi, by nearly a unanimous vote of her state, has seceded unconditionally from the Union, and desires on the basis of the old constitution, to form a new Union with the seceding states.

In the Senate, Mr. Cratchers' joint resolution deprecating the display of military force against the south was taken up. Mr. Thomas offered a substitute, recommending congress to repeal or suspend the laws constituting ports of entry, etc., and that the President abstain from the exercise of all powers calculated t jeopardize the peace and quiet of the country, in its present excited condition. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requesting the government, in case he shall be satisfied of the purpose of any citizen of Virginia, to engage in such lawless enterprize as the seizure of the federal property, and invasion of the district of Columbia, &c., to employ all the power with which he is invested, to prevent the same from being carried into effect. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported providing for a state convention.

HOUSE.—The following bill passed the House: "Resolved, that in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this assembly in behalf of the commonwealth of Va., ask respectively on the one hand of the President, and on the other of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end, if possible, that peace may be preserved, that they respectively and reciprocally communicate their assurance in response; also that the statu quo of all the governments tending to collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation shall on either hand, be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel actual aggressive attempts; also that the government communicate by telegraph immediately, these resolutions, to the President and the governments of the Southern States, the news from S. C." was read and received, with loud cheering: one or two arrests were made by the sergeant-at-arms; the convention bill was debated, but no action has yet been taken on it. The city is much excited.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

The business of the House was confined to the presenting memorials and District of Columbia business.

SENATE.—Mr. Slidell called up his resolution of yesterday, relative to the appointment by the President of a Secretary of War. He said there had been a gross violation. The President of the United States has not acted right in appointing an officer to hold office only 12or14 days without the fact being known to the Senate; without it being submitted to their approbation. The power was only intended to be exercised when the Senate was not in session. Mr. Green would vote for the resolution without censuring any one. Mr. Saulsbury called for the yeas and nays which were taken. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate on the State of the Union. He said, what is the use of gainsaying states where there is no use of defense. The message had the characteristics of diplomacy. The constitution gave no power to coerce a state; it gave the army purely for defence. When Maj. Anderson dismantled the guns and burnt the gun carriages, he put South Carolina in the attitude of his enemy. The forts were not built to war on South Carolina, but for the protection of the harbor and to make that protection complete. The insurrection in Pa., under Washington's administration was not like the present instance; the government then assisted the state in quelling it.

Fort Washington, near where the ashes of Washington repose, is garrisoned by a force sent from the Washington navy yard, for fear of a surprise. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Trumbull arose, and said, the Senator from Mississippi has assigned the very reasons for maintaining the Constitution and preserving the Union; when the Senator from Mississippi was secretly informed, as it seems long ago, that the public property at Charleston would not be protected, he should have advised at that time, as a military man, the President of the United States to put the public property at Charleston in a position to be defended; secession then would never have progressed so far. But it seems that it has been said, "Go on, you seceding States, and gather strength; the United States will do nothing to protect itself from your assaults."

Mr. Davis: I never heard of that.

Mr. Trumbull: I understood the senator to say that a pledge had been given, that the fortifications at Charleston should remain as they were.

Mr. Davis: Where did you get your information, in the newspapers?

Mr. Trumbull: I don't know, I take it back if it is not responsible; but I am just informed by senators around me, that the senator from Mississippi did say so; in fact I am informed that Major Anderson will shell Charleston and burn it to the ground if another gun is fired at the star of the West; she was permitted to pass, through the noble conduct of Major Anderson, who saved the shedding of blood thereby.

Mr. Green: Does Senator Trumbull know on what ground and what cause of just apprehension the Major had in leaving Fort Moultrie, and going to Fort Sumpter?

Mr. Green: I do not want suppositions, I want facts.

Mr. Trumbull: Mr. Green knows very well that South Carolina pretended to assume sovereignty. It has been publicly talked about that she will be compelled, if her sovereignty is denied, to assert her jurisdiction.

Mr. Green: Does her secession imply her right of jurisdiction over the whole Territory?

Mr. Trumbull: Her secession movement, in my judgment, is nothing (laughter). It is nothing but insurrection; but not only in South Carolina where they pretended that secession was justifiable, which really amounts to nothing; but Georgia and Alabama were told that the public property could be seized without secession; yet the Senator from Mississippi says, the best way to avoid civil war is to withdraw the forces, and that the flag under which he has so often marched, should be taken down and a palmetto flag run up in its place. The question is, can constitutional liberty be maintained? Has this government any power to protect itself? In other words, have we a government at all? The people of Illinois believe we have a government and that the government has power to maintain itself. Not by making a civil war; no, no, we propose to execute the laws of the federal government. They who commence the war on the federal government, inaugurate the war. When did we ever talk of coercing a state? The Senator from Missouri refers to the convention, which framed the Constitution of the United States, when it was argued that the federal government could not coerce a state; I agree with him there, under the old confederation, the government acted in the states.

Mr. Green replied, that a state had a right in the Territory because the Territories belonged to all the states; a state had no right to go to a Territory, but a citizen had. I want to know whether all the citizens have equal rights to enjoy their property under the protection of the law?

Mr. Trumbull: I deny that any state has a right in the territories any more than a county, for instance, Missouri and St. Louis are equal [here the debate that ensued, called up the Missouri compromise]

Mr. Trumbull, said the Missouri compromise did not establish slavery south of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, but prohibited it north of it.

Mr. Mason: The non-execution of the law in the non-slave-holding states shows the law to be a subject of no value.

Mr. Green here got the floor for next Monday.

Mr. Benjamin moved that the Senate adjourn, and at a quarter past four the Senate adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.

Military expeditions have left the City within the last 24 hours to seize Forts Jackson and Pike, and the Baton Rouge Arsenal. Private letters from Mexico say that Miramon left the capitol on the night of the 25th ult. It is supposed he will endeavor to form a junction with Vicario and make a stand at Igragla.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.

The Union meeting to-night was immense, enthusiastic and unequalled by any demonstration in Baltimore for many years. Not less than 10,000 were present, and the parties who attempted to disturb the meeting by disunion, cries were hustled out in double quick time, amid cheers for the Union and Maj. Anderson, and immense cheering for Gov. Hicks. A proposition for cheers for Yancey caused a rush for the proposer that caused the police to protect the party from violence. The secessionists soon abandoned their purpose of disturbing the meeting; and speeches from H. Collins, Reverdy Johnson, and A. W. Bradford abounding in union sentiments, were listened to and applauded. The resolutions embody the sentiments of Washington's farewell address, concluding as follows: "Resolved that the present condition of our country demands from all who love her a spirit of fairness, candor, conciliation, concession, and self-sacrifice, and that we hail with thankful and hopeful hearts the patriotic effort now being made in Congress for a settlement, and we trust forever the dangerous question at issue on some constitutional, just and equitable principle, and that such of our statesmen and States, whether of the north or south, as may contribute to this holy end, will challenge the highest place in the affection of the country; and those who may refuse to lend their aid to this holy purpose, may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the present as well as future ages. Resolved, that various Northern States have passed laws usually called personal liberty laws, which we believe to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of acts of Congress passed pursuant thereto, and with the sacred obligations which these States owe to the country, and that we appeal to the constitutional duty, patriotism, honor, justice, and the brotherhood of the people of these States respectively to repeal these laws, and by every means in their power to put down the aggressions of their people on the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, as the only way to remove the well-founded discontent and complaints of their brethren of the Southern States, which, if not removed, will prove fatal to our Union, as well as those vital interests which ought to bind us together as one people.

Washington correspondence of the New York papers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Post* says, Mr. Kelly, late chief clerk of the Department of the Interior under Secretary Thompson, is now in discharge of the duties of the Secretaryship of the Interior.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says, the dispatches from the South have thrown the Southerners here into a great state of excitement. The Southern members of Congress declare that the President and Congress must recognize the right and fact of secession, and order the evacuation of the Government forts, and the surrender of other public property at the South. The Vice President abandons all hope of peace unless the Crittenden propositions are adopted. In some quarters a Southern Provisional Government is talked of, and Senator Hunter is mentioned as president, Jeff. Davis as commander in chief of the army, and Senator Mason as secretary of foreign affairs.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.

The Wis. Legislature organized to-day. Gov. Randall's message was delivered at noon. He commends the subject of military affairs to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature, and says that the signs of the times indicate that there may arise a contingency, in the condition of the government, when it will be necessary to respond to the call of the national government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the union; and thwart the designs of men engaged in organized treason on the subject of secession. He says this is not a league of states but a government of the people. The general Government cannot change the character of a State government, or usurp any power over it, nor can any State change the character of the United States Government, restrict or increase its jurisdiction, or impair any of its rights. He argues the election of Mr. Lincoln in a legal manner; is no just cause for complaint from any quarter. The Constitution makes no man a slave. Slavery cannot go into free territory under the Constitution, nor can it exist outside of local law, therefore, personal liberty laws are found, or should be, upon the statute of every State. Every living human being has a right to the legal test whether he is a free man or a slave. Should the legislature think the personal liberty laws of Wisconsin conflict with the United States Constitution it should be made to conform therewith, but no fear and no hope of reward should induce a free people to break down the walls of their protection. We will make every sacrifice of feeling to conciliate our brethren of the slave holding States, but no sacrifice of principle. The right of a State to secede can never be admitted; once in the Union, a State must remain until the Union is destroyed. The message gives great satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

A dispatch from Keith, a secessionist, gives details of the firing into the Star of the West, and says that four balls struck the steamer's hull. A portion of the dispatch was confidential to Southern Senators, but it is understood that it urges them to remain in their seats to defeat objectionable legislation and confirmation of McIntyre as collector of the port of Charleston. Senator Wigfall publicly declares the Palmetto Flag will be able to defend Charleston until every gun of Fort Moultrie is dismounted. Reliable authority says, the Star of the West will be sent to Charleston, unless the President changes his mind, with ample naval force to engage the several naval batteries while she runs in and lands her men and cargo. It is intimated in official circles that the revenue cutter Harriet Lane and the frigate Brooklyn will both accompany her on her next effort. Senator Pearce has yielded to out side pressure and united in a request for convening the legislature of Maryland. Gov. Hicks still resists. The disunion movement in Baltimore is headed by Custom House officers who are the special friends of Mr. Thomas, secretary of the treasury. Much remark is excited by the transfer of 800,000 in specie from the sub-treasury in New York to their city without any sufficient reason being assigned. This unusual proceeding is not understood in financial circles and the pretended explanations are by no means satisfactory. Last night Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Doubleday, wives of officers in Fort Sumpter, arrived by the Southern boat. It is stated that the Charleston people refuse to harbor them in that city. It is generally credited that Gen. Dix will be appointed Secretary of the Interior, if indeed the appointment is not already made. The President is not disposed to select any Southern man.

It is well understood that Senator Clay does not intend to call a meeting of committee on commerce to sustain the appointment of Mr. McIntyre as collector at Charleston. The Senate territorial committee have authorized Senator Green to report a bill organizing the Territory of Pike's Peak. Senator Green has submitted the bill to Senator Seward for the purpose of getting his approval. There are two amendments to this bill which have not heretofore been incorporated in territorial bills. One is guaranteeing rights of private property, the other prohibiting the territorial legislature from interfering with, or legislating against private property. These amendments are supposed to be objectionable to Republicans, hence the bill has been submitted to Mr. Seward.

EXCITING DISPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.

[*N. Y. Herald's Correspondence.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The following dispatch has just been received here from Charleston at 11 o'clock at night, too late to get an answer, as requested: "Is the Brooklyn ordered to Charleston. If so, you will hear to-morrow of a scene of blood unparalleled in a civilized country. If the President is in earnest he can prevent it by a dispatch to the Governor or to Major Anderson through him. This will end all compromises if it goes on, and the best blood of the land will make a gulf time cannot heal. Let me hear from you at once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

HOUSE.—John Cochrane presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce for mail facilities through subsidies to steamer lines between San Francisco and Shanghai, etc. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Lovejoy asked leave to offer a resolution that in the judgment of the House, in the present state of the country, it would be wise and patriotic for the President to confer temporarily the power of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy on Lieut. Gen. Scott, and charge him to see that the Republic received no detriment. Mr. James and others objected. Mr. Curtis suggested that the President could delegate no such power. The Speaker said the resolution was received, but merely read for information, besides objections were made. Mr. Branch hoped that the resolution would be voted on by ayes and nays. There were no further proceedings on the subject. Mr. Hickman asked and was excused from serving on the select committee, to which was referred the present message. He said he had a great many reasons for the request, but it was not necessary to repeat them.

Private bills were then considered.

Advertisements.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
1-tf

W. I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal. Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, LOOK HERE.

WE have got the SHOE PEG MACHINE in operation, under the superintendence of Silver & Forbes, 10th Ward, and can supply the market at our residence in Emigration St., 12th Ward, or at W. Foster's, Soap Maker, East Temple Street, and will take leather, store pay, wheat, corn, and vegetables, in pay.
11-tf A. TAYLOR & SONS.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.
1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
STATIONERY,
CROCKERY WARE,
And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!
THE
PURE POTEEN
CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT
THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand of his readiness, near the Ore Pounds, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.
1-tf. GEORGE SADDLEY.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles R. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.

Apple trees, two years old, grafted with scions of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.

Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.

Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.

Peach trees, one, two and three years old.

Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.

Grape Vines and Locust trees.

Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.

Wheat, corn, hay, potatoes of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG
T
Hooper, Eldredge & Co.

HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of
NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL
GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Well selected
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH AND PUTTY.
ALSO,
A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of
LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;
GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.

Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.

They are determined to SELL THEM
Low for Cash or Ready Pay,
and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.

☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew*.
1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of

NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.

A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.

Fifty light Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.
1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

DUSTIN AMY,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Next door south of Staines, Needham & Co.,

WISHES to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received

A CHOICE LOT
OF
GOODS;
Consisting of an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Gents', Ladies' and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
&c., &c.

The Goods consist, in part, of

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Soap, Tobacco and Candles;
Prints, Factory, Cloth, Denims, and Cotton Yarn,
POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS.
Also, a choice assortment of
LIQUORS,
Consisting of
Champagne, Brandies, Bourbon Whisky, &c., &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
In great variety.
TIN WARE,
COPPER WARE,
AND
Japanned Ware,
In abundance.
ALSO, PLOWS, SYTHES & AXES.

Also for Sale, WAGONS, OXEN and COWS, and produce of all kinds.

D. AMY wishes to state that he will close out his entire Stock as soon as possible; and in order to do this, will offer every reasonable inducement to purchasers. Give him a call and see if you cannot be suited in quality and price before going elsewhere.

D. AMY is fully prepared with tools and first class Workmen, to execute all kind of work in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

Jobbing done on the shortest notice. 1tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th WARD opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—At A. Taylor & Sons' old Stand, next door south of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

HOWARD & BOWRING,
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.

Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.

A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil. All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH
(SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.)

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order. Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known **GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,** the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.
I can now offer the public an article of
Ale and Beer
that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

E. G. ERICSSON
BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his
Tailor's Shop,
to the front door south of [illegible] where he will be happy to attend to [illegible] line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish, having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the best style of modern fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned, dyeing grease spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting done on reasonable terms.

A large quantity of heavy cloth always on hand.

Buckskin wanted immediately. 36-tf

Labor is Wealth—Persevere & Prosper.
D. J. ROSS,
SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that his Shop is in the POST-OFFICE BUILDING, on East South Street, where he will continue to serve his customers with whatever they want in his line. All kinds of produce taken in pay. 1-tf

JOHN TAYLOR,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business next door north of Jos. M. Brown's Store, west side of East Temple St., and having had many years of practical experience in the art of cutting and making up the most fashionable garments, feels confident to execute orders in a manner satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage. Cutting done to order. 1-tf